(By John W. S. Strouse, late Major, 47th N. Y. Volunteer Inf., Spanish War.)

a land of everlasting Spring—and a grades to form the so-called "family land where we Americans have done of the modern grocery. much injustice, principally through our ignorance of what the people really

know that Porto Rico comprises three difference is in the roasting, which is proper; Vieques, an Island with at least the result is a fluid which, after being 6,000 inhabitants, approximately 21 strained, is perfectly clear and the miles long and six miles wide, lying has a richness of flavor and perfume has a richness of flavor and perfume of his hearers, who probably had been breaks 6,000 inhabitants, approximately . 21 strained, is perfectly clear and transdue east of Porto Rico; and Culebra, which cannot be too highly praised. It northeast of Vieques, a small and is said upon good authority that no in with: mountainous island, but with a mag- other coffee is now used in the White nificent harbor, protected from all House. stress of weather, which could accommodate the entire navies of the United Island is, however, the sugar cane, States and England. This island is now which has been raised there since 1550. a naval station of the United States, so The only difference between the culmade on account of its natural advan- ture of the cane in Porto Rico and the

Washington and the 105 degrees in the comes accustomed to it. shade of New York and Chicago are unknown to the island. The rainy seamany people imagine. It does not rain heavy showers, after which the sky the island is one mass of hills, and even



SENOR TULIO LARRINAGA, Porto Rican Delegate.

the southern plane is inclined seaward. Spaniards, and who in point of fact are the torrents of rain disappear as rap- the descendants of military men who, Years ago he divided the world East drew S. Core was discharged and suclight clothing, consisting among the and most of them are well-to-do, some poorer classes of a linen shirt and pair even opulent. They are a good-looking,

most beautiful, is one of the most attending school in the United States. healthful spots in the world. With The ladies are, as a rule, handsome proper care in the eating of tropical and refined, and are as strictly secludfruits, and if care is taken not to sleep ed as in other Spanish-American counin a draught, no fear need be enter-tries. Their goodness of heart and untained of the diseases peculiar to this affected frankness with their friends latitude. To sleep in a draught, how- are most charming. ever, seems to be the source of most of | The other three classes comprise the tives, for colds and catarrh, consumpoften fatal.

# The Porto Rican.

The Porto Rican excels in social life. his Spanish ancestors, and adds to them the lighter spirit and congeniality of posing he belongs to the upper class. takes a keen delight in administering enter a Porto Rican house and your host tells you in pure Castilian that "the house is yours," it is not a mere empty phrase, but comes from the bottom of his heart. To cite my own exattack of typhoid fever. A Porto Rican He says: gentleman, a wealthy planter on the Isle de Vieques, where I was in command, came to the old Spanish fort where my company was stationed, and where I could receive a woman's care, and have conveniences which were naturally lacking in our camp equipment. forget the care I received from his present Government. As long as I have breath I shall not lovely gray-haired wife, nor their genuine joy on my recovery. This is not an isolated instance, but one of many which came to my personal knowledge. Porto Rican cookery is at first a great disappointment to an American visitor. The use of olive oil instead of butter, the leaning toward onions, garlic and chilies, and the cooking of fruit instead of serving it raw, are often unpleasant to the newcomers, who invariably rall against the table, and insist upon roast beef, steaks and the other delicacies of home. Another custom which fails to fashion of serving breakfast in the middle of the day. When one rises in the morning there is served coffee and rightfully belong to them. rolls or bread, with perhaps an egg or two, which is expected to last until noon, when the breakfast, a very formal meal, usually in courses, is served. The fish of the surrounding waters. though wonderful in coloring, are uniformly excellent, and the only disappointment will be met with in the oysters, which present a very small oasis of oyster in a large desert of shell, and have a coppery taste to which one must become accustomed.

# Coffee Culture

welfare is coffee culture. The tree is not through a wish of the United States hardy and vigorous, and seems to thrive to oppress us, but because the condias well on rocky hillsides as in fertile tions are not understood by my fellowvalleys, though the planters seem to countrymen-and I believe I am a true believe that it does best on sloping American, for I have for 30 years been

years begins to bear fruit. In exceptional cases this may occur at three, and, where the growth is slow on ac- the end justice will be done us, and was in command when the regiment count of unfavorable conditions, even that we may enter into a full citizen-cavalry of the Army of the Tennessee. at five years. Between 15 and 18 it ship under the glorious flag of our Editor National Tribune. gradually becomes less prolific, and at common country." 30 finally ceases to bear.

the trim and graceful branches, the inary education in Porto Rico, where lish a short history of the 72d Ill., and the trim and graceful branches, the lustrous, rich green leaf, the aromatic snow-white flowers, and the fruit, beginning green, passing then to pink and then to bright red, make altogether as lovely a picture as agriculture can furnish. The berry ripens in Midwinter, nish. The berry ripens in Midwinter, practiced his profession for some time nish. The berry ripens in Midwinter, nish. The list tallon when it was mustered nish. The list tallon when it was mustered nish. Starring commanded the received the degree of Bachelor of Bac and the picking season lasts several weeks. Although enormous quantities Rico in 1872. Mr. Larrinaga may be throughout. It belonged to MacArthur's out. It belonged to McCook's Cavalry 1864, and mustered out 1865.

Porto Rico-the Gem of the Antilles, lous dealers and mixed with other coffee" which is so marked a feature

#### Sugar Cane.

The Porto Ricans, however, regard want and need-for Uncle Sam is a just the better qualities as the best coffee There are few of our people who very different from that familiar to Society, New York, April 16, 1906. more important islands-Porto Rico carried far beyond our standard, and

The most important product of the United States is that the machinery is, Porto Rico resembles Florida in its as a rule, more out of date and the climate, with the notable exception that methods more crude. Practically no it is never so hot in Summer, nor so sugar is refined, and in all the families cold in Winter. The coldest season is and in nearly all the hotels, the sugar in January and February, when the av- for table use is of a cream color, with erage temperature is 86 degrees, and the smell of molasses still plainly evithe warmest is in June and July, when dent. It is, however, more pleasant the average is 72. The zero days of than the American sugar when one be-

Tobacco raising is third in imporson begins in August and lasts until tance in the industries of the island. December, but is not so terrible as The tobacco has been introduced into the United States, but has not met with incessantly, but there are frequent much favor. Previous to the Spanish- glass beads cannot be too strongly ad- of 40 years ago. There is nothing like American war large amounts of the mired. clears up with surprising rapidity. As leaf were sent to Cuba, where they But we common people, who do not to be in every household in this counwere manufactured into cigars and have Dutch blood in our veins and yet try. cigarettes, but there is a difference in want some of the real estate and other quality which seems puzzling. The good things of earth, cannot be suffi- comrade who is anxious to hear from same leaf is used in both islands; it is ciently grateful to the Almighty that He his company or regiment. Well, comgrown, cultivated and cured in the same has limited the number of Dutch. way and by the same class of laborers. The climates are very much alike, except that of Porto Rico appears to be steady as Time and as remorseless as the thought that the men of the 2d a trifle drier and more equable. But the difference exists, nevertheless, and the Porto Rican tobacco will never, in all probability, become popular in this in pursuit is as steady as the roll of Bullamore, John C., 2d Regt. Wis. Vol. country.

A peculiar feature of the population of the island is that the white race, even before the occupation by the United States troops, outnumbered the combined black and colored people, provbecome Africanized, as have all the other West Indian Islands with the single exception of Cuba. About 75 per cent of the people are illiterate, but this condition is becoming rapidly ameliorated through the establishment of American schools, which have a large and enthusiastic attendance.

#### The Natives.

The native people may, as a whole, be divided into four classes: The better class of creoles, who called themselves of trousers, dries quickly without any happy and prosperous set of people, and have, as a rule, taken the trouble to Porto Rico, besides being one of the acquire a considerable education, many

the ailments prevailing among the na- peasantry, known as gibaros; the colored people, or those of mixed blood, tion and bronchitis are common and and the blacks, who, with the peasants, form the laboring classes. There is, however, little or no race prejudice, and He has the fine manner and spirit of the two races pass muster as whites, and not, as in the United States, as blacks. The Moorish type is quite comthe New World—all this, however, supposing he belongs to the upper class for there seems to be a sharp dividing white a bluish tinge, and to change the eye darker, to give the so-called line between the very rich and the very poor. But the spirit of hospitality pervades all classes, and the true Porto Rican treats his guest like a veritable of a complexion which undoubtedly expenses the very poor. returned prodigal son. It is not true of a complexion which undoubtedly exthat this courtesy and hospitality are presses physical degeneracy. It is a mere affectations, or a series of social sodden brownish gray which suggests shams. They are not now and never have been. They are the result of a development of centuries, and your host companied by small muscles, hollow shoulders and a bowed-in waist. It is to the wants of his guest. When you from this class that consumption, the curse of the island, selects its victims.

#### Political Conditions and Aspirations. As to the aspirations and political

conditions now prevailing in the island. Senor Tulio Larrinaga, the Porto Rican perience: During the Spanish-Amer- Delegate to the United States Congress, ican war I was suffering from a severe may well be quoted as an authority.

"The Porto Rican people have not been, and never will be, satisfied with the Foraker bill. It is true that the insisted that I should go to his house, extent alleviated, but it is only because of the country's great resources and great recuperative powers, and also to

"Section 7 of the bill did not provide for citizenship, and section 18 provides elective one. Every member of the Senate, the judiciary, and, in fact, all civil officials, have to take a solemn oath to protect the Constitution of the United States, and many Porto Ricans have had guns put in their hands and have sworn to protect the flag of our country! Would such a right be given try's glory and greatness. Upon them to a Chinaman? We believe that the and their children rest all our hopes for duties imposed upon us also carry a right, and we are assured that the please the average American is the great American people, the greatest Nation on the globe, will not deny to an enlightened people the privileges which

"Under the Spanish rule our people were ridden by the military, by the clergy and by the judiciary, yet we found a ready market for our tobacco our coffee, and our sugar in Spain France, Italy and Cuba. To-day it is true that we have free trade with the United States, but our products are not bringing us the returns they did before the Spanish-American war, and the people have not recovered from the hurricane of 1899, which destroyed most of the coffee trees on our estates. "We do believe, however, that the More than important to the island's injustice that is being done us is

advocating the annexation of Porto The tree grows well, and at four Rico to the United States. "We are content to let matters take their course, knowing as we do that in

Mr. Larrinaga is a resident of San A coffee plantation is a very pretty Juan, and was born in the town of sight. The regular rows of small trees, Trujillo Alto in 1847. After a prelim-

language, notwithstanding a slight ac-cent, would put many an educated American to shame, and his courteous and dignified demeanor, his unfailing politeness and his capacity for making friends might well serve as a mode for many of our American youths of to-day. Mr. Larrinaga built the first railroad in Porto Rico in 1880, and was island. He was for 10 years Chief Enof the important works, especially the He says: bridges, on the island.

#### THE GREAT DUTCH. Solid Men Who Are Pillars of the Coun-

try's Greatness and Glory.

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: never use that phrase but there comes

warningly before me one of Du Mau-

rier's pictures. A man rising to speak sat down upon by the Chairman, breaks

"A proper distinction; a very proper distinction!" Consequently I always feel an im-

summons to speak. An old aunt used to begin her sermons to us:

"Relatives-and friends." The Baron Jomini-greatest of all military writers—says: 'The Swedish soldiers are the best ful there are so few of them."

Death.

No man on earth knows a good thing look on the wall of our dining room better than a true Dutchman. His step see my old company record. It reads. the hours, and his grip upon it as un- Cav.' shakable as a tax bill. A year or two ago we saw the mighty

British Empire strained to its foundations by the effort to pry a few thousand blue-eyed Dutch Calvinists loose ng that Porto Rico, at least, has not from the gold reefs and diamond fields of South Africa.

We cannot take a railroad trip with-Dutchman who is King of the transportation system of the United States. He exercises a real, vital rule over more people than a half-dozen of the little Kings of Europe. Every time we light a lamp it burns

n honor of another uncrowned Dutch sketch of the 114th W. Va.-M. V. potentate of the Standard Oil, who is Trough, Parkersburg, W. Va. dividing up the world like another Cesar, and getting more tribute from it idly as they come. In a short time all when the island was owned by Spain and West with Russia on oil. Recently ceeded by Col. Daniel D. Johnson, who he divided it North and South, with was in command when the regiment

> worth having would there be for the Tribune. rest of us if there were two or three times as many Dutch as there are? Into whatever town one may go he will find a man with a Van to his name or similar wooden-shoe index, owning the best block on the best corner, dozing his Sunday mornings in the best pew in the church, holding mortgages away the centuries in the cosiest, shadest lot in the cemetery.

He gets the first choice in everything. The rest of us must be content with seconds and culls. Is it a wonder that while we are

that he is not born triplets? From testy, stout-hearted old Peter Stuyvesant, with his game-leg, to our placid, equable President, who is game all the way through, there has always been a large proportion of stalwart very much to see a short history of the Dutch among that-

"Small but glorious throng. Whose hands have pushed this laggard

world along." penses or our coal-oil bills.

the fens and forests across the English Tribune. Channel.

We owe the Dutch for centuries of the most heroic struggling for civil and religious liberty and the Rights of Man. This made possible the establishment and maintenance of a Government of the people, by the people and for the people upon this continent. We owe to Dutch blood, Dutch prin-

ciples and training, Dutch firmness of Nathaniel C. McLean was promoted to character-obstinacy, even-multitudes Brigadier-General; Col. Robert Reily of American citizens of the highest type. Men who have stood four-square some extent to the wise policy of the to every wind that blew adversely to the best interests of the country; men whose solid Dutch grasp upon honor and righteousness was more unshakable for an appointive Senate instead of an even than their clutch of material killed, and 103 died from disease,-Edthings; men who in the evil hour stood as immovably for the right in America as their forefathers stood in their wooden shoes for the right amid the dikes of the Lowlands.

Such men-of other blood as well as Dutch-are the real pillars of the counthe future.

We count with confidence that they will continue to so stand, unterrified incorruptible, unawed by influence and unswerved by gain, until that dread day when the heavens shall come together as a scroll and the Star-Spangled Banner be the winding sheet of a burning world.

# The 10th Tenn. and 1st Ala. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Please give short histories of the 10th Tenn. and the 1st Ala. Cav.-Lewis H. Tankersley Co. I, 154th Ill., Donnellson, Ill.

The 10th Tenn, was organized as Nashville from May, 1862, and mustered out June 23, 1865. Col. Alvan C. Gillem, of the Regular Army, was promoted to Brigadier-General. Col. James W. Scully was discharged, and Lieut .-Col. John Feudge was in command when the regiment was mustered out. The 1st Ala. Cav. was organized at Huntsville and Memphis from Oct. 1, 1862, and mustered out at various poin's Spencer was brevetted a Brigadier-General, and Lieut.-Col. George L. Godfrey

# The 72d III.

Editor National Tribune: Please pub-

"THE SOLDIERS' MAGNET."

Comrade Bullamore, 2d Wis. Cav., Thus Describes The National Tribune, and Tells of the Dissister to the Steamer Sultana Near Messphia.

ative to the two scouts of Co. D, 31st time American rolling stock in the Shields, a communication has been regineer of Public Works, and built most Co. G. 2d Wis. Cav., Glenullin, N. D.

scription, although II will be 66 years old next April, and a physical wreck for a number of years, caused by exposure while in the war, in an instant, as it were, I stood again on the levee of the Mississippi River at Memphis, Response by John McElroy to a toast Tenn., where I stood on the morning in the world. They prepare it in a way at the Paas Feast of the St. Nicholas of April 27, 1865, as orderly for Maj.-Gen. C. C. Washburn, in command of the post at that time. I well remember hearing the General give his orders in person to have the ill-fated comrades. who were floating down the river on planks, boards or any wreckage from the blown-up steamer Sultana, taken good care of. Some were scalded, some burned and others mangled in almost every conceivable manner. Yes, I can hear those orders ringing in my ears as if it was but yesterday. While they were orders, they were of that sympathetic nature that would nerve every-Toastmaster among the gentlemen, even though he gives me heart failure by his summore to speak that everything was done that also include the one who heard them to strain every though he gives me heart failure by his am satisfield that everything was done to speak the strain of thinois, one who heard them to strain every thing was done to speak the strain of thinois, one who heard them to strain every thing was done to speak the strain every thing was done to speak the strain every thing was done to strain every thing was am satisfield that everything was done sonville Sept. 2, and mustered out June that could be for the relief of the suf-

"Right here I would like to ask if any comrade can give me the number of comrades that were on board the Sultana; also, the number lost or not infantry in Europe. Let us be thank- accounted for. I shall watch for reply in The National Tribune. But I The Dutch people are undoubtedly think the paper is wrongly named. It the salt of the earth, but we cannot be should be called The Soldiers' Magnet, the sait of the earth, but we cannot be too grateful that there are not more of the sait of the earth, but we cannot be for its magnetic power is so great that them. People who beat the mighty Atlantic trots him all over the old battlefields, out of a kingdom and bought New York and recalls scenes that he had forgotfor a jug of gin and some strings of ten, and we almost feel the handshake it in the shape of a paper, and it ought

rades, I must confess I feel somewhat Tom Paine said of the Quakers, that that way myself at times. Then I drum they pursued a guinea with a step as up patience and comfort myself with Wis. Cav. are not all dead, for as I Then I go into another room and there hangs another old companion—the venerable saber that clanked at my side for more than two years." In conclusion, Comrade Bullamore bill that can be gotten up, as the country owes what it is to the old soldiers, and can never repay them, only in sacrifices."

# The 14th W. Va.

Editor National Tribune: Please publish in The National Tribune a short

The 14th W. Va. was organized at Wheeling Aug. 25, 1862, and mustered than all the 12 Cesars put together. out of service Jine 28, 1865. Col. An-

# The 132d Ind.

Editor National Tribune: I am one of your old subscribers, and I have been reading the good old Tribune so long that I could not get along without it. I would like very much to see a brief on his neighbors' property, sleeping Tribune.-J. A. Alfrey, Hartford City,

The 132d Ind. was organized at Indianapolis May 18, 1864, to serve 100 escaping prisoners. days, and mustered out Sept. 7, 1864, with Samuel C. Vance as Colonel. It says no, a thousand times no, there erations which he was to personally forced to admire him we are grateful belonged to Rousseau's Division, Twentieth Corps, and lost 12, who died from disease .- Editor National Tribune.

# The 8th Mo.

Editor National Tribune: I would like 8th Mo. in the grand old National Tribune .- M. E. Fox, St. Charles, Mo.

The 8th Mo. was organized at St Louis from June 12, 1861, and finally All the same, Mr. Toastmaster and mustered out Aug. 14, 1865. Col. Morgentlemen-again I carefully include gan L. Smith was promoted to Brigathe Toastmaster among the gentlemen- dier-General and succeeded by Col. G les we owe a vast deal more to the Dutch A. Smith, also promoted to B igadierthan is represented by the mortgages General. Lieut.-Col. David C. Coleman on our real estate, our traveling ex- was mustered out and John W. White was the ranking Captain at the time More than to any other people we of the final muster-out. It belonged to owe the Dutch for the very genius of Blair's Division, Fifteenth Corps, Army our Government. Carlyle says that all of the Tennessee, and lost 81 killed and our political institutions came out of 125 died from disease.—Editor National

# The 75th Ohio.

Editor National Tribune: Please publish a history of the 75th Ohio.-Charles Leonard, San Antonio, Tex.

The 75th Ohio was organized at Camp John McLean from Nov. 7, 1861, and finally mustered out July 27, 1865, Col. was killed at Chancellorsville and Col. Andrew L. Harris was mustered out. Capt. William J. Rannels was in command when the battalion was mustered out. It belonged to Barlow's Division, Eleventh Corps, and lost 114 itor National Tribune.

# The 81st Ohio.

Editor National Tribune: I should like to see a short sketch of the 81st Ohlo in The National Tribune.—A. B. Chatwood, West Liberty, O.

The 81st Ohio was organized in the finally mustered out July 13., 1865. Col. Thomas Morton resigned and was succeeded by Col. Robert N. Adams, who was brevetted a Brigadier-General. It belonged to Sweeny's Division, Six-teenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, and lost 62 killed and 160 died from lisease.-Editor National Tribune.

# The 5th Md.

Editor National Tribune: I am saving all my copies of The National Tribune to be bound. Lithink it is a fine paper. and I am interested in it and in the good work that it is doing. Please give a short history of the 5th Md.-Wesley Jackson, Milford, Del.

The 5th Md. was organized at Baltimore in September, 1861, and mustered out Sept. 1, 1865. Col. William L. Schley Bamberger was in command when the regiment was mustered out. It be-longed to the Eighteenth Corps, and lost 64 killed and 97 died from disease.-Editor National Tribune.

# The 2d Ind. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: I have been reading the short histories of other regiments given in The National Tribune, and I want very much to see a brief history of the 2d Ind. Cav. in print.—

Lewis Earhart, Delphi, Ind.

The 2d Ind. Cav. was organized at Tule Command of the registration of the property of the 2d Ind. Cav. was organized at Tule Command of the registration of the regi

are exported, it is very seldom seen taken as a representative type of the under its own name, as the poorer qualities are bought up by unscrupution. His command of the English Editor National Tribune.

In 1812. Bit. Larrinaga may be throughout. It belonged to MacArthur's out. It belonged to MacCook's Cavairy taken as a representative type of the Division, Seventeenth Corps, and lost Division of the Army of the Cumber-land, and lost 42 killed and 214 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

The 13th II. 4. Editor National Tribune: Please fa-

vor me with a history of the 13th U. S.-William W. Collins, Gallaway, Neb. The 13th U. S. was reorganized May 4, 1861, with W. T. Sherman as Colonel In reference to the inquiry recently Sidney Burbank, Lieutenant-Colonel and published in The National Tribune rel- C. C. Augur, S. W. Crawford and Daniel Chase as Majors. It belonged to the instrumental in introducing for the first Ohio, and the reply by D. Herbert Army of the Tennessee, and much of the time was Sherman's headquarters ceived from Comrade John Bullamore, guard. It led in the assault on Vicksburg, and lost during the war 58 killed and 128 died from disease.—Editor Na-"Old comrades, when I read that detional Tribune.

### The 2d Ill. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Please give short history of the 2d Ill. Cav.-B. W. Stedman, Dayton, O.

The 2d Ill. Cav. was organized at of the Gulf, and lost 50 killed and 176 Tribune.

#### The 101st Ill.

Editor National Tribune: Please give Potter, Chaplain, Department of Illinois,

7, 1865. Col. Charles H. Fox resigned and Lieut.-Col. John B. LeSage was in command when the regiment was mustered out. It belonged to the Twentieth Corps, and lost 50 killed and 119 died from disease.—Editor National Tribune.

#### The 21st Conn.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a short history of the 21st Conn. I am now 71 years old and have been Buell assigned the command of the ditaking the grand old soldiers' paper for vision to advance toward East Ten-24 years.-Robert Gray, Groton, Conn. nessee upon the line formerly occupied lost 60 killed and 115 died from disease .- Editor National Tribune.

The Gettysburg Park. The annual report of the Gettysburg National Military Park Commission. which has been issued from the Government Printing Office, is the finest piece of artistic work probably ever turned out by that establishment, and it is meeting with much comment from the press of the country. The Commissioners, who have issued the work, are William H. Robbins, Charles H. says he is in favor of "the best pension Richardson and Col. John P. Nicholson. The Inspector-General says that they have performed their duties most conscientiously and accomplished a out paying tribute to the uncrowned part, for their devotion to duty and great deal of good in a few years. The overnment now owns 1,380 acres of place, and has 36 acres under condemhas decided to secure still another 190 acres in order to preserve the integrity of the battlefield. This tract was mainly occupied by the Confederates with infantry and artillery.

# Monument to Capt. Wirz.

and fresher for the shower bath. Nor do the inhabitants seem to mind a drenching. There is no chill, and the light clothing. There is no chill, and the light clothing. What possible show for anything 157 died from disease.—Editor National day of the Lee birthday anniversary and 42d Congresses. He was Delesition to erect a monument to Capt. Wirz is an insult to every American and died July 26, 1893. soldier and a taunt to every survivor of Andersonville.

T. C. George, 7th Kan. Cav., Rockerville, S. D., was in Andersonville, and much pressure from the East Tennes. he cannot understand who can be so seeans and others, Gen. Buell persisted deprayed as to falsify the testimony in considering as eccentric and subsidisketch of the 132d Ind. in The National of living witnesses to propose erecting ary. It was necessary to do something Tribune.—J. A. Alfrey, Hartford City, a monument to Capt. Wirz. He was a to make a show toward carrying it fitting companion of the hounds that out. he unleashed every morning to hunt! Rev. Joseph O. Elwell, Afton, Iowa,

should be no monument to the brutal tyrant Wirz to pollute the sacred dust at Bowling Green and Nashville. There-

Henry A. Buttner, Sergeant, 8th Battalion D. C., Veterans' Home, Napa gained his brilliant little victory at Mill County, Cal., thinks that the men who Springs advocate a monument to the monster Wirz have no sense of justicce or hudenounced.

# The 3d Mo. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Please pubish a short sketch of the 3d Mo. Cav.-

W. E. Tinkler, Salina, Kan. The 3d Mo. Cav., with the exception to the west, breaks a gorge through of Cos. L and M, was organized at the high Pine Mountains, leaving a Palmyra and St. Louis from Oct. 15, narrow gateway with perpendicular 1861. Cos. L and M had been raised rocks on either side. He met little for the 9th Mo. Cav., and were assigned resistance there, and his flanking parto the regiment in December, 1862, ties compelled the retreat of the Con-The regiment was finally mustered out federates to Cumberland Gap. June 14, 1865. The first Colonel was John M. Glover, who resigned, and way for hundreds of miles through the Lieut.-Col. John H. Reed was in com- Cumberland range of mountains, which mand when the regiment was mustered form the boundary line between Kenout. It belonged to the Armies of the tucky, Virginia and Tennessee. It is Trans-Mississippi, and lost 40 killed a deep depression in the lofty escarp and 173 died from disease.—Editor Na- ment, and all the roads from Ken-

# The 2d W. Va.

Editor National Tribune: I wish to hank you for what you have done in name of one of my old comrades, Amos Wright, who, like myself, belonged to Co. F. 2d W. Va. Cav. Speak up, boys, and let people know that we saw some other regiments.

Can any one tell me what soldier was letailed at White House Landing to guard the sutler's tent? He was seated on a box of oranges. There was a hole in the lid of the box, and as the guard winked at me I thought it safe to fill my pockets. After I had done so, I State at large from August, 1861, and told the other boys, and they soon abally mustered out July 13., 1865, emptied the box.—Edwin Hunt, Mountain Cove, W. Va.

# The 9th Pa. Cav.

Editor National Tribune: Please print brief history of the 9th Pa. Cav. in your valuable paper .-- Alfred Duncan, Ashville, N. C. The 9th Pa. Cav. was organized at

finally discharged July 18, 1865. The first Colonel was Edward C. Williams, regiment was mustered out, and brevetted a Brigadier-General. The regiment Lochiel Cavalry. It belonged to Mc-Cook's Division, Cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland, and lost 72 killed and 157 died from disease.-Editor National Tribune.

# The 29th Pa.

Editor National Tribune: Please give short history of the 29th Pa., raise! n Philadelphia; also, a sketch of Battery H, 1st W. Va. L. A., raised in Wheeling, W. Va.—George W. Klinesmith, R. F. D. 4, Canal Dover, O. The 29th Pa. was organized at Phila- rear of Cumberland Gap. delphia July 1, 1861, and mustered out

Indianapolis Sept. 20, 1861, and finally ment when it was mustered out, and Morgan's widely-separated forces in limited number of copies—all that was mustered out July 22, 1865. Col. John
A. Bridgeland resigned and was succeeded by Col. Edward M. McCook, who

Corps, and lost 102 killed and 85 died

Morgan's Widely-separated forces in limited number of copies—all that was detail. Before he could do this, Gen. Negley's bold offensive against Chatta
Volume of 411 large pages, well printed. from disease.

# ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND

his being promptly promoted to Major-General, to date from April 11, 1862. which did not tend to assuage the relations between him and Gen. Buell. The War Department took care of this, however, by constituting his command an independent corps, and ordered him to report directly to Washington. In doing this the War Department failed to do what it should have done, sent him reinforcements which his advanced position urgently required. He was stretc'ied out too far, and his enemies were concentrated on his front and flanks A strong force collected on his left at Camp Butler and Cairo from Aug. Chattanooga threatened to cut him off 2, 1861, and mustered out Nov. 22, from Nashville, and he found his sit-865. Col. Silas Noble was discharged, uation so precarious that April 24 he Col. John I. Mudd was killed in action began his retreat from Tuscumbia and Lieut.-Col. Benjamin F. Marsh was burning the bridge at Decatur, and conin command when the regiment was centrating at Huntsville with reference mustered out. It belonged to the Army to moving against Chattanooga. He had far-reaching plans which he would have died from disease.-Editor National carried out had the force been given him. He contemplated crossing the Tennessee River at its extreme southern point, reaching Gunter's Landing and then striking directly for Rome short sketch of the 101st Ill .- John Ga., 80 miles distant, where he would destroy the Confederates' principal foundries and arsenal. The War Department, however, was too deeply engaged with the McClellan operations . n the Peninsula and Halleck's concentration of forces against Corinth to spare any troops for him. He was forced to confine himself to demonstrations against Chattanooga, and Gen. Negley reached the bank of the river opposite thing in central Tennessee and norththat city, and opened fire with artillery across the stream.

#### Gen. Morgan Takes Cumberland Gap. The Brigadier-General to whom Gen.

The 21st Conn. was organized at Norwich, Sept. 5, 1862, and mustered out Morgan, a Democratic politician of could not be transported. Gen. Morgan June 16, 1865. Col. Arthur H. Dutton, of the Regular Army, died of wounds ington, Pa., and was a descendant on works, arriving there in the nick of received in action and Lieut.-Col. James both sides of Revolutionary ancestry. time, for Gen. Smith, having forced F. Brown was in command when the He showed military tendencies at an Negley to retreat from before Chattaregiment was mustered out. It belonged to the Eighteenth Corps, and a company commanded by his brother back, had retraced his steps with the for the Texan war for independence. Back, had retracted in order to capture the showed such courage and zeal that the two brigades which Gen. Morgan he rose to the rank of Captain. After was leading up the valley. Gen. Morthe war he came back to the United gan therefore gained the protection of At the outbreak of the Medican war he raised a company and was elected The importance of this success was Colonel of the 2d Ohio. He served un- very great, as it brought the Union flag der Gen. Taylor until the clo e of the in sight of the persecuted loyalists of regiment's term, and President Polk East Tennessee, and heartened them then appointed him Colonel of the 15th up immeasurably. It was far easier U. S., a new regiment, which he comfor them now to reach the Union lines, manded until the close of the war, and since the principal doorway into Kenwas severely wounded at the battle of tucky was in the hands of the Govdier-General in the Regular Army. President Polk appointed him Consul to Marseilles, and in 1858 he became Minister-Resident at Lisbon. He reland, upon which the main fighting took turned to the United States shortly before the outbreak of the war, took a the matter with the 9th Ill. Are they nation proceedings. The Commission decided stand with the War wing of all dead? the Democrats, and President Lincoln gave him a commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to date from Nov. 12, 1861. After his operations in eastern Kentucky he was transferred to the Army of the Tennessee, assigned to the Thirteenth Corps, and was with Gen. Sherman at Vicksburg and at the McPherson Post, of Crawfordsville, taking of Arkansas Post, after which Ind., has unanimously adopted resolu- he resigned and returned to Ohio to is to be condemned, and that the propo- gate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis in 1876,

The movement to East Tennessee upon which President Lincoln's heart was set and for which there was so

Buell felt that he had need of Gen Thomas's well-disciplined command and that officer's abilities in the great oplead against Albert Sidney Johnston of our martyred heroes of Anderson- fore, Gen. Thomas was removed from the field with which he had become well acquainted and in which he had

manity. They cannot be too severely he pushed forward from the Rock Cas- mFG. Co., 714 Broadway, New York. tle Mountains until he came to the strong position of Cumberland Ford, which Zollicoffer had held for so many weeks. It was expected that the first battle would be there. At that point the Cumberland River, turning sharply

Cumberland Gap is the main gate tucky into Virginia and Tennessee, and vice versa, center at it. It was popularly believed to be second only to Quebec as the naturally strongest place in America. The mountains rise in chalf of the old soldiers. I am pleased rugged palisades, impossible to scale to see in The National Tribune the and there are waves of other only less formidable mountains lying parallel to the main central ridge.

Gen. Morgan's force, which he con centrated at Cumberland Ford, consistof the hardships of the war as well as ed of four brigades—Twenty-fourth Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twentyseventh-commanded respectively by Gens. S. P. Carter and J. G. Spears, Cols. John F. De Courcey and John Coburn. Later Gen. Absalom Baird, a young officer of the Regular Army, superseded Col. Coburn in command of the Twenty-seventh Brigade, and began his distinguished career in the

Army of the Cumberland. With the command were 22 field pieces. Cumberland Ford is distant only 12 miles from Cumberland Gap, but the country between is of the most rugged and difficult character. Three ranges of mountains have to be crossed before Cumberland Gap is reached.

In the course of reconnaissances

fight was unintentionally brought about Harrisburg from October, 1861, and which revealed equally the extreme hazard of an attempt to carry the place by storm or even by regular siege opwho was succeeded by Col. Thomas J. erations. Gen. Morgan therefore re-Jordan, who was in command when the sorted to maneuvers to bring the enemy out of his stronghold. He sent Gen Spears with his brigade to the foo was also known as the 92d Pa. and the of Pine Mountain, threatening the road running through Big Creek Gap, 40 miles to the right of Cumberland Gap. This induced the enemy to send off Gen. Barton with two brigades of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and two batteries to oppose Spears. Gen. Morgan then left Gen. Carter at Cumberland Ford to keep up a show of attack from that direction, and taking Baird's and De Courcey's Brigades, crossed Pine Mountain and then the Cumberland at Rodger's Gap into Powell's Valley, where he at the same time threatened Knoxville, Clinton, and the thoroughly studying a number of the

The 2d Ind. Cav. was organized at Zulick was in command of the regi- men to make a return blow and strike The National Tribune has secured a

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nooga recalled him in haste to interpose his forces between that important point and the redoubtable Gen. Mitchel, who was capturing everyern Alabama.

Gen. Morgan moved up Powell's Valley in the rear of Cumberland Gap, and the Confederate commander learning of the retirement of Gen. Smith's column, and seeing that he was about to be caught in a trap, abandoned the States, studied law and began practithe impregnable works at the Gap at ticing at Mount Vernon, O., in 1843. a moment when he urgently needed

# (To be continued.)

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